

1 Defendant filed its Emergency Motion to Compel Examination of Plaintiff Richard
2 Storlie on July 19, 2010, three (3) days prior to the deadline for disclosing rebuttal experts.
3 In the Motion, Defendant contended that there was good cause for an examination under
4 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 35 because Plaintiff had put his medical condition at issue
5 and because the provisions of Plaintiff's State Farm policy obliged him to submit to such a
6 test.

7 Magistrate Judge Leen denied the Motion, finding that "State Farm's June 23, 2010
8 request for an independent medical examination [was] untimely," (Order 7:9–10, ECF No.
9 32), as Defendant had obtained a general medical authorization release from Plaintiff nearly
10 a year earlier in July of 2009. Magistrate Judge Leen reasoned that allowing for an
11 independent medical examination at such a late date "would interfere with this court's
12 Discovery Plan and Scheduling Order, delay these proceedings, and require Plaintiff to
13 incur additional expense in deposing the independent medical examiner and potentially
14 being required to retain an additional expert to rebut his findings." (Order 7:11–13, ECF No.
15 32.)

16 Defendant timely¹ objected to the Order, contending that Magistrate Judge Leen
17 erroneously ignored the terms of Plaintiff's State Farm policy and additionally erred in
18 finding that Defendant's request for an independent medical examination was made too late.

19 **II. DISCUSSION**

20 **A. Review of a Magistrate Judge's Order**

21 Local Rule of Practice IB 1-3 confers upon magistrate judges the authority to issue
22 orders concerning pretrial matters, providing: "[a] magistrate judge may hear and finally
23

24 ¹ Plaintiff argues that Defendant's Objection was filed in an untimely manner because it was filed seventeen (17) days
25 after Magistrate Judge Leen's Order, instead of fourteen (14) days. However, because Magistrate Judge Leen's Order
was served on the parties by electronic means, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6(d) applies. Accordingly, Defendant had
three (3) days in addition to the initial fourteen (14) in which to file an Objection. Therefore, this Court finds that the
Objection was timely filed.

determine any pretrial matter not specifically enumerated as an exception in 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A).” The determination of whether to allow an independent medical examination is not specifically enumerated as an exception in 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A), nor is it a dispositive matter, so Judge Leen properly exercised her authority over this issue.

Local Rule of Practice IB 3-1(a) articulates the standard of review that a district court judge must apply when reviewing a magistrate judge’s decision with regard to a matter--such as this one--that may be finally determined by a magistrate judge. Local Rule IB 3-1(a) provides, in part:

A district judge may reconsider any pretrial matter referred to a magistrate judge in a civil or criminal case pursuant to LR IB 1-3 where it has been shown that the magistrate judge’s ruling is clearly erroneous or contrary to law. Any party wishing to object to the ruling of the magistrate judge on a pretrial matter shall, within fourteen (14) days from the date of service of the magistrate judge’s ruling, file and serve specific written objections together with points and authorities in support thereof.

D. Nev. R. IB 3-1(a); *see* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) (indicating that “[a] judge of the court may reconsider any pretrial matter under this subparagraph (A) where it has been shown that the magistrate judge’s order is clearly erroneous or contrary to law”). Thus, this Court may not overturn Judge Leen’s ruling unless it is clearly erroneous or contrary to law. The clearly erroneous standard is significantly deferential to the initial ruling, and this Court will only overturn the magistrate judge’s decision if, upon review, the Court is left with a definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been made. *See David H. Tedder & Associates, Inc. v. United States*, 77 F.3d 1166, 1169–70 (9th Cir 1996). The Court is not left with such a definite and firm conviction in this case.

B. Rule 35

Rule 35 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permits a court to order a party whose mental or physical condition is in controversy to submit to a physical or mental

1 examination. Fed. R. Civ. P. 35(a). As Magistrate Judge Leen correctly noted, this rule is
2 permissive, not mandatory. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 35(a)(1) (providing “[t]he court where the
3 action is pending *may* order a party whose mental or physical condition . . . is in controversy
4 to submit to a physical or mental examination” (emphasis added)). A court need not
5 order an independent medical examination upon a showing that the person’s medical
6 condition is in controversy and that there is good cause; it merely *may* make such an order.
7 *Hardy v. Riser*, 309 F. Supp. 1234, 1241 (N.D. Miss. 1970) (explaining that “[e]ven when
8 the ‘good cause’ and ‘in controversy’ requirements are met, it is still in the sound discretion
9 of the trial court whether to order the examination”); *Shirsat v. Mutual Pharm. Co.*, 169
10 F.R.D. 68, 70 (E.D. Pa. 1996) (noting “even when good cause is shown, whether to order a
11 proposed examination is committed to the discretion of the court”). Thus, Defendant’s
12 rhetoric regarding it being “entitled” to a medical examination under Rule 35, (Objection
13 4:5–6, ECF No. 33), is inaccurate; the court has discretion to determine whether a medical
14 examination will be performed under Rule 35.

15 Defendant contends that Magistrate Judge Leen abused this discretion when she
16 denied Defendant’s Motion based on the late date on which it was filed. Defendant argues
17 that “virtually any attorney in Las Vegas would have stipulated” to its request and that the
18 principal reason for it needing to file the motion was the “unusual obstreperousness of
19 Plaintiff’s counsel in refusing to stipulate to an otherwise reasonable, routine examination.”
20 (Objection 3:12–15, ECF No. 33.) However, even if Plaintiff’s counsel were abnormally
21 combative with regard to Defendant’s request for a medical examination, this Court still
22 does not find that Magistrate Judge Leen committed clear error by denying this motion
23 based on how late in the discovery process the request was made.

24 As Magistrate Judge Leen found, “State Farm has had an executed general medical
25 authorization release from the Plaintiff since July 2009, nearly one (1) year before it

1 requested an independent medical examination.” (Order 7:7–9, ECF No. 32.) Defendant
2 does not dispute this, nor can it, as Defendant noted in its Reply to Plaintiff’s Response to
3 the Motion to Compel that Plaintiff’s counsel provided Defendant with authorization to
4 obtain Plaintiff’s medical records on July 15, 2009 (*see* Reply 6:26–7:1, ECF No. 28).
5 Despite having that authorization in July of 2009 and the knowledge of Plaintiff’s potential
6 bodily injury claim as early as January of 2009, (*see* Reply Ex. F, ECF No. 28), it was not
7 until June of 2010 that Defendant first requested that Plaintiff submit to an independent
8 medical investigation.

9 It was perfectly within Magistrate Judge Leen’s discretion to determine that the June
10 2010 request was made too late in the litigation, regardless of whether the typical Las Vegas
11 attorney would have agreed to such a request. Because Defendant’s motion was made only
12 three (3) days prior to the deadline for disclosing rebuttal experts and nearly a month after
13 the deadline for disclosing expert witnesses, granting Defendant’s motion would most likely
14 have required Magistrate Judge Leen to either (a) unfairly prevent Plaintiff from presenting
15 an expert witness to rebut whatever findings were made at the independent medical
16 examination, or (b) amend the Scheduling Order for a second time.

17 In light of trial courts’ authority to set schedules and establish and enforce deadlines
18 to ensure the efficient treatment and resolution of cases, *see Wong v. Regents of University*
19 *of California*, 410 F.3d 1052, 1060 (9th Cir. 2005), and because it would be inequitable for
20 a non-moving party to suffer prejudice as a result of a moving party’s lack of diligence, the
21 Court is not left with a definite and firm conviction that a mistake was made by Magistrate
22 Judge Leen. Magistrate Judge Leen’s Order helped to ensure that this lawsuit will be
23 resolved in a timely, efficient manner and prevented Plaintiff from suffering negative
24 ramifications due to Defendant’s delay.

25 / / /

1 **C. The Date of the Initial Request for a Medical Examination**

2 Defendant places great import on the fact that Magistrate Judge Leen found that
3 Defendant first requested the independent medical examination on June 23, 2010, rather
4 than on June 10, 2010, which Defendant claims to be the accurate date. According to
5 Defendant, such a finding is sufficient in and of itself to warrant reversal of Magistrate
6 Judge Leen's Order. This Court disagrees for two principal reasons.

7 First, Defendant did not indicate that it made the request on June 10, 2010 in its
8 Motion, only in its Reply. In its Motion, the first date on which Defendant mentions
9 requesting the medical examination is June 23, 2010. (Mot. 3:15–16, ECF No. 16.) It was
10 not until its Reply--to which Plaintiff had no opportunity to respond--that Defendant
11 mentioned the June 10, 2010 date. (Reply 8:12–15, ECF No. 28.) This being the case,
12 Magistrate Judge Leen was not required to consider the June 10 date, *see Rodan & Felds,*
13 *LLC v. Estee Lauder Companies, Inc.*, No. 10-CV-02451-LHK, 2010 WL 3910178, at *4
14 n.2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 05, 2010) (explaining that new facts, evidence, and argument should not
15 be submitted for the first time in a Reply), and her finding was not an error.

16 Second, even if the date of Defendant's initial request was June 10 not June 23,
17 Magistrate Judge Leen's conclusion is still analytically sound. Magistrate Judge Leen's
18 Order is not premised on the request being made a few days or a few weeks late; rather, it
19 was based on Defendant's general lack of diligence in seeking the medical examination and
20 the fact that granting Defendant's Motion would most likely require another amendment of
21 the Scheduling Order. Whether the request was made on the 10th or the 23rd does not greatly
22 affect this analysis. The request was still made nearly a year after Defendant received full
23 medical authorization, and the Motion was still filed on July 19, 2010. Accordingly,
24 Magistrate Judge Leen's Order cannot be reversed on this basis.

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D. Contractual Provision

Defendant's arguments with regard to why the contractual provisions of the State Farm insurance policy require the Court at this time to compel Plaintiff to submit to a medical examination are inconsistent and not entirely coherent. In Defendant's initial Motion to Compel, Defendant argues that the State Farm insurance policy provides a basis upon which the Court can grant a Rule 35 order compelling a medical examination, asserting, "[t]his motion, . . . , seeks an order compelling a standard Rule 35 examination because (1) good cause exists for the examination; and (2) the subject insurance policy mandates the examination," (Mot. 2:18–21, ECF No. 16). Reading this sentence with a focus on its grammatical structure, it is clear that Defendant intended the language of the insurance policy to serve as the basis for a Rule 35 Order. However, in its Reply brief concerning that Motion, Defendant seems to indicate that the language of the policy provides for a basis to compel the medical examination that is independent of Rule 35. In that Reply, Defendant contends:

As fully set forth in the motion (Doc. 16), State Farm has two *separate and independent* grounds upon which to have a medical examination performed on Plaintiff – (1) pursuant to the unambiguous language of Plaintiff's State Farm auto insurance policy, Plaintiff "must" – if he seeks UM/UIM benefits – be examined as State Farm may require; and (2) pursuant to the authority of the United States Supreme Court [sic] in *Schlagenhauf*, because Plaintiff's medical condition is undisputedly in controversy, good cause within the meaning of F.R.C.P. 35 exists as a matter of law.

(Reply 1:26–2:4, ECF No. 28.) That argument is not "fully set forth" in State Farm's earlier Motion; rather, in the Motion, the contractual provisions are portrayed as serving as a basis for a Rule 35 Order, not as a basis for an Order compelling the medical examination that does not arise under Rule 35. Thus, when Defendant in its Reply requested that the Court grant the Motion on "either the contractual or F.R.C.P. 35 grounds," (Reply 2:15–16, ECF

1 No. 28), it was making a new argument that Magistrate Judge Leen did not need to take into
2 account, *see Zamani v. Carnes*, 491 F.3d 990, 991 (9th Cir. 2007) (indicating that “[t]he
3 district court need not consider arguments raised for the first time in a reply brief”). The
4 only question that was properly before Magistrate Judge Leen--and, thus, the only question
5 that is before this Court--is that which was raised in Defendant’s opening brief: whether
6 language in an insured’s policy can form the basis for a Rule 35 Order compelling a medical
7 examination.

8 There is no aspect of Rule 35 that explicitly enables a party to seek a medical
9 examination of another party based on the contractual relations between those two parties.
10 Rather, a party making such a request under Rule 35 would be subject to the same
11 requirements of “good cause” and “in controversy” as any other litigant. Though
12 contractual language arguably might contribute to a showing under the “good cause”
13 prong², it is still solidly within the court’s discretion to determine whether to issue a Rule 35
14 Order. As discussed above, Magistrate Judge Leen’s exercise of discretion was not clearly
15 erroneous, so her Order may stand.

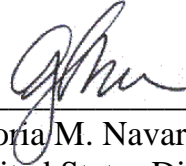
16 Even if Defendant had argued in a procedurally proper way that the provisions of the
17 policy create a separate grounds for an order compelling a medical examination that is
18 independent of Rule 35, the instant Objection would still fail, as Defendant has provided no
19 authority demonstrating that it is permissible in Nevada and/or federal court to compel a
20 party to submit to a medical examination during the pretrial stage based on the language of a
21 policy when there is an unresolved dispute as to the current enforceability of that contract,
22 nor has the Court seen any such authority. Accordingly, Defendant’s Objection will be
23 DENIED.

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25 ² Defendant seems to have attempted to argue this is its Motion to Compel, contending “good cause exists to permit the requested medical examination pursuant to both the rules of discovery and principles of contract law.” (Mot. 4:25–26, ECF No. 16.)

CONCLUSION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Objection (ECF No. 33) to Magistrate Judge Leen's Order is hereby DENIED. Judge Leen's Order (ECF No. 32) is hereby AFFIRMED.

DATED this 4th day of January, 2011.



Gloria M. Navarro
United States District Judge